

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING
MARCH 28, 1916

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Judge W. B. Lymer yesterday filed a suit against Theodore Baumann for the payment of an alleged debt of \$17,000.80.

Two divorce suits were filed yesterday. Mrs. Mary Almeida against Joseph Almeida, and Hattie Aikau against Jack Aikau, nonsupport being alleged in both cases.

J. Wesley Thompson, nominated by President Wilson to succeed Judge Matheson on the West Hawaii circuit bench, was given a seat of honor beside Circuit Judge Stuart yesterday during the trial of a case.

An order of default, running against the defendant, was signed by Judge Stuart yesterday in the case of C. L. Ross & Co. against the Hawaiian Transportation Company, an action in replevin and for damages.

An appraisal, showing the property to be worth \$12,800 was filed in the circuit court yesterday by W. A. Greenwell, John F. Fleming and Charles M. Hite, appraisers of the estate of Mrs. Fanny Love, deceased.

T. Fugimura, while driving a wagon at Moiliili yesterday afternoon, was run into by an automobile operated by the Mutual Telephone Company, and sustained a badly bruised leg and a cut on his right arm. He was attended at the emergency hospital.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
Sing Hui, a supposedly insane person, was treated at the emergency hospital yesterday for a cut lip, and tongue and a bruised eye. How he sustained his injuries is unknown.

Judgment for \$375 with costs and attorney's commission, in favor of the plaintiff, was given by Judge Stuart yesterday in the case of John Keegan, Albert Kanawaha, an action for debt.

Samuel Soffer, native of Galicia, Austria, and Theodore Silling, native of Riga, Russia, both members of the U. S. S. Thetis, were admitted to citizenship in the federal court yesterday.

While G. L. Frazer was working at the new McKinley building on Fort Street yesterday morning, half a brick fell from a distance of about twelve feet and hit him on the head, inflicting a scalp wound which was dressed at the emergency hospital.

In the divorce case of Mrs. Caroline Estella Nalls against Samuel Willis Nalls, extreme cruelty being alleged, Judge Stuart yesterday ordered Nalls to pay his wife five dollars a week as temporary alimony and twenty-five dollars as a preliminary fee to Mrs. Nalls' attorney.

Two more divorce suits were filed in the circuit court yesterday, making fifty-eight actions of this character instituted in Honolulu since the first of the year, sixteen of which were begun so far this month. Those filed yesterday were: Young Hee against Maria Young Hee, cruelty, and Shima Yamabe against Kaige Yamabe, nonsupport.

Henry K. Martin, deputy sheriff of Hilo, was seriously injured, and Capt. Evan da Silva, member of the house of representatives, and George J. Richardson, inspector of weights and measures, were slightly hurt in a collision between the patrol wagon and an ice truck in Hilo yesterday, according to a wireless message received in Honolulu yesterday afternoon.

Nonsupport, intoxication, and extreme cruelty are the charges made against her husband in the divorce case instituted by Mrs. Mary Almeida against Joseph Almeida, the suit having been filed last Friday and returned from service yesterday. The Almeidas were married in Honolulu on September 22, 1905, by the late Reverend Father Clement, and have no children.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
William Ellis, deputy sheriff of Naawili, Kauai, who arrived in the Kinohiwa from the Garden Island yesterday, brought in his charge four prisoners who have been sentenced to serve time in the territorial penitentiary.

It is expected that the briefs in the injunction suit of the Territory against the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, decided some weeks ago by Circuit Judge Stuart in favor of the company, will be filed in the supreme court during the week. The time was up last Wednesday for the filing of these briefs, but a short extension was granted the lawyers in the case.

Judge Whitney has approved the accounts of the following: Hawaiian Trust Company and E. A. Wilder, trustees of the estate of Louis B. Brickwood, deceased; Mary Ann Kolomoku Baker, guardian of Hiram and Helen Kolomoku, a minor; Hawaiian Trust Company, trustee of the estate of Robert W. Holt, deceased, the latter being recommended by Hiram K. Ashford, master.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)
John J. Carroll yesterday filed in the circuit court a \$20,000 damage suit against the Marconi Wireless Company, claiming that while in the employ of this concern he was severely injured in an accident.

The Trent Trust Company filed in the circuit court yesterday a petition for its appointment as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Amelia Theodora Chaves, deceased, the estate being valued at \$403.72. The petition will be heard on May 1 by Judge Whitney.

The beautiful new pipe organ of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Panahou, which was recently purchased in San Francisco by Rev. Father Stephen J. Alencastre, curate, was tried out during service for the first time last Sunday. It has a rich mellow tone and seems to be very well adapted to the size and acoustic properties of the church. Next Sunday Mrs. Stanton will preside at the organ.

The explosion of the "Waiakea bomb" may have had the quite gentle effect reported by Senator Metzger, but it at least has blown to nothingness the whole quarry deal and has brought to a completion the release of the Waiakea homestead lots, after which Hiloites have been for years. A few more bombs like that and the whole Territory will be better off.

PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Peter Born left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a visit to Kona, Hawaii, where two of his daughters are teaching school.

Manuel Martins, veteran of the Civil War and member of one of the local G. A. R. encampments, is lying seriously ill at the Queen's Hospital. Martins is a native of Portugal and eighty-eight years old.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
A. W. Carter, H. Carter, J. W. Jamp and H. L. Morris were arriving in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Kailua, Hawaii.

Circuit Judge Parsons of Hilo, who spent the week in the city, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his home in Hilo.

Marshall Smiddy and Assistant District Attorney Kemp returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hilo, where they spent a number of days attending to official business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McHugh of 1071 Lunalilo street welcomed at an early hour last night the arrival of their firstborn, an eight-pound baby girl who has been named Dorothy Alice Esther.

Among the arrivals from Mahukona, Hawaii, in the Mauna Kea yesterday were T. H. Petrie, R. Bentou Hind, W. P. McDougall, Ed J. Nell, M. Negoro, T. R. Robinson, Miss Platt, Mrs. M. Quintal and George Burdard.

Application for a passport was filed in the office of the federal clerk yesterday by John Dunbar Wright, who expects to leave in the China Mail steamer China on May 26 on a tour of Japan, China, Manchuria and Korea.

Wade Warren Thayer, Secretary of Hawaii, expects to leave shortly on a vacation trip to the mainland. The rumor that Mr. Thayer contemplated resigning shortly was denied yesterday.

Among Big Island visitors in the city who returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to their respective homes were M. A. Silva, editor of A. Seta, the Hilo Portuguese weekly publication, and Demosthenes Leporeira, manager of the Kilauea Independent.

George S. Raymond, Inspector General of territorial schools, who has been in Kauai the past few weeks, will return from the Garden Island on April 3, the same day Superintendent Henry W. Kinney is expected here from his tour of Japan and other Oriental countries.

Quite a number of passengers arrived yesterday in the Mauna Kea from Hilo, among whom were Miss A. Halton, Miss E. Reardon, Miss F. Southern, Miss A. Monie, Mrs. W. A. Cahill and son, A. Englehard, W. R. Hobbs, T. Downey, B. S. Norris, L. H. Johnston, M. Haaker, R. R. Zane, T. Oaki, and E. Wrangle.

Among the Maui arrivals in the Mauna Kea yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fuller, Miss J. Kahalo, F. W. Field, C. E. Land, S. Oaki, H. B. O'Farrell, W. R. Hill, William Knight, J. Akana, Dr. Rothrock, H. C. Waldron and H. L. Freeman.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Mr. and Mrs. M. Todd and the Misses L. and B. Todd were arrivals in the Kilauea from Kauai yesterday.

Geo. Rodiek, consul for Germany in Hawaii, was among the arrivals in the Kilauea yesterday from Kauai.

S. A. Jenkins, W. M. Taylor, E. C. Wolter, A. A. Langui, and H. Hardy were arrivals in the Kilauea yesterday from Maui.

Major L. W. Redington, N. G. H., returned in the Kilauea yesterday from Kauai, where he spent the past week on official business.

Among the Mikahala passengers yesterday from Maui and Molokai were W. B. Pittman, Mrs. P. Kaimane and child and Y. Fujihara.

Albert F. Judd, James A. Wilder and C. M. Cooke returned in the Mikahala yesterday morning from an outing of several weeks in Molokai.

J. J. Carrigo, W. Cockett, B. E. Jensen, P. M. Scott, Mr. Hill and U. Jermiah were among the arrivals in the Kilauea yesterday from Kauai.

Among well known people arriving in the Kilauea yesterday from Kauai were J. F. Humberg, G. K. Larsson, N. C. Grover, D. F. McCortison, G. E. Pierce, James Gray, P. A. Byrne, J. Unger, Leon Quonson, and M. Rohd.

Senator and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua, Maui, who arrived in the Kilauea yesterday from the Valley Island, will leave shortly for the mainland, where they expect to spend several months. It is possible that they will visit Porto Rico.

Among arrivals from Maui yesterday in the Kilauea were Senator and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Scholtz, Mrs. A. Lyons, Mrs. C. C. Beggs, Mrs. S. Fernandes, Miss Heuser, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kua, and Miss Kua, Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Doolittle.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)
Judge W. E. Stanley and Judge W. B. Lymer expect to leave in the Mauna Kea today for the mainland. Judge Lymer will meet Mrs. Lymer in San Francisco and the two will tour the mainland of the United States and Canada, returning next July to Honolulu.

Among passengers for San Francisco leaving in the Mauna Kea at noon today will be Charles C. Grozier, Russell Stine, E. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levy, Mrs. A. A. Hobson, C. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cline, Mrs. W. A. Griffin, Miss Webster and Mrs. F. J. Crain.

Among those booked to leave at noon today in the Mauna Kea from San Francisco are Mrs. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Patterson, Mrs. P. C. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Klingman, and Dr. and Mrs. John Andrews.

U-BOAT SPEED
RATED TOO HIGH

Bidders Are Unable To Meet
Twenty-Knot Surface Limit
Congress Has Fixed

American shipbuilders have declined to build the two best submarines authorized by congress last year because of a stipulation that the vessels shall have a surface speed of twenty knots. Secretary Daniels wrote Chairman Fairbank of the house naval committee, that he had been unable to obtain satisfactory bids, and the only alternative would be to construct the submarines in navy yards, upon steam driven designs.

"The department, however," the letter says, "is at present advised does not favor steam-driven submarines, and feels that it was not realized at the time of the passage of the act that the provisions for speed would necessitate construction containing this undesirable feature."

According to naval officers expert in the construction of submarines the speed requirement of twenty knots is impossible to attain. The maximum speed of such craft, with the most modern engine equipment, they say, is on an average of less than twenty knots and that cannot be sustained long. Steam propulsion would be required to give a sustained speed of twenty knots and this is not believed to be fit for submarine use.

Contracts for the two vessels were opened recently. Only one bidder, the Electric Boat Company, came within the limit of \$1,500,000 for each vessel. It had been submitted by the department because it could not meet the speed requirement.

Secretary Daniels wants the money appropriated and submarines similar to those of the coast defense type built. These have proved their usefulness, he says, and the larger craft are still in the experimental stage.

Washington, special to the New York World says:

"It is entirely probable that the British liner Maloja was sunk either by direct torpedo attack or by contact with a mine planted by a German submarine. In either event, the fact that the 15,000-ton ship was sent to the bottom a mile off Dover is sufficiently startling."

This statement was made by a naval expert of high rank. This officer has great respect for the genius of the German submarine commanders, as well as their prowess.

"What do I expect from the new submarine campaign announced by Germany? I expect a great deal of the best commercial shipping. As stated above, I shall not be surprised at anything."

"For example, I expect to see German submarines come across the Atlantic and would not be surprised to hear some morning that ships flying the German flag had been sunk as they left the port of New York, Boston or Seattle."

Man Who Ran Them Down Proceeds On Way

O. A. Weigley was arrested last night and charged with riding a motorcycle to the danger of human life. He is a sailor on the naval tug Navajo.

Shortly after five o'clock, while a Roman named Quakara, with his four-year-old boy, and wife and baby in arms, were crossing King street, near Auld's lane, the father and son were knocked down by a motorcycle with a back attachment, in which Weigley's wife was riding, and which was proceeding in the direction of Kailua.

In response to a telephone message from the Palama fire station, the ambulance went out and took the man and the boy to the emergency hospital. Meanwhile Weigley proceeded on his way, after having given his name to the conductor of a street car which was passing at the time and which the witnesses were crossing the road to board.

At the hospital it was found that the man had sustained a deep scalp wound and a badly bruised leg and hand. He was covered with blood when picked up. The little boy was found to be suffering from a bruised face and a cut toe.

Police Officer Abe Kawahara went out to try and locate Weigley, and after securing enough information to enable him to do so, returned to the police station, where the man was shortly after put in an appearance.

He was asked by Sergeant Fairlight why he did not stay until the arrival of the ambulance, and said that he thought as he had given his name to the street car conductor he was at liberty to proceed.

WAILUA IS GIVEN
A NEW POSTMASTER

William C. Irwin, book-keeper for the Wailua Plantation Company has been nominated by the President as postmaster at Wailua, vice H. K. Plummer, who recently pleaded guilty to embezzlement of government funds.

Someone slipped one over on the Democratic territorial committee in sending Irwin's name to the postmaster-general, as he is not known to the bureau here as a member of their party. The news of Irwin's nomination came yesterday and caused a great deal of surprise.

It is probable that a request for a report on Irwin will be sent to the Delegate by the Senate committee before confirmation is had.

HAWAII DOES NOT
DESIRE NATIONAL
HOME FOR LEPERS

Governor Says Question of Such
An Institution Has Been
Pending For Years

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS
IS BITTERLY OPPOSED

Reputation of Islands As Tour-
ists' Paradise Would Be
Blasted By Movement

"Shall Hawaii endeavor to secure the establishment of a national leprosy in these islands?"

This question was asked of Governor Pinkham, Delegate Kuhio and Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, yesterday. The morning wireless dispatches had carried a report from Washington announcing that a movement is on foot upon the mainland to have congress appropriate money for such an institution, as experts insist that the disease is spreading throughout the United States and that there are already 2500 sufferers at large.

The consensus of opinion among those asked regarding the matter appeared to be that it would be an unwise thing for these islands to attempt to establish a national home for leprosy either at Molokai or elsewhere in the Territory.

World Tourist Business
It was pointed out that Hawaii is attempting to build up the reputation of Hawaii-nei as a pleasure resort for tourists, a sort of world playground, and to become known as the "dumpling ground for lepers of the mainland," as one of those interviewed said yesterday, would be fatal to our aspirations in that direction.

"This matter of a national leprosy has been coming up for years," said Governor Pinkham. "It was discussed while I was head of the territorial board of health and even before. It certainly has not had much chance to die out of the minds of people during the last few years, for if it had not, it would have been brought up from year to year by someone in Washington."

"Personally I must decline to talk about the suggestion at all. There is much sentiment here regarding the matter, and without going more fully into the subject than I have I should be at a loss to know what would be the best course to pursue. There seem to be many things to be said against such an idea, but whether the objections would vanish under closer scrutiny I am not now able to say."

Delegate Strongly Opposed
The Delegate to congress was not so careful to guard his statement as was the Governor.

"Nothing at all," was the way he characterized the suggestion. "The question of a national leprosy has been up at every session of congress for years, and I suppose will continue to bob up for years to come unless these back of the idea put it across in the mean time. If they want such an institution in the mainland, that's their business, and certainly do not consider it a good idea for Hawaii to go after such an institution. In the first place I believe that we would be wasting our ammunition in shooting at such a thing, for the idea is undoubtedly backed by the same old clique that wants to establish a national consumptive home and a national this and a national that in Arizona or New Mexico."

"Let them do it. We have been engaged for a number of years in building up a reputation for the fairest playground on earth. We have the climate, we have the facilities, we have everything that the heart of a tourist can desire in the way of natural advantages, and we are just beginning to reap the advantage of the persistent campaign of advertising that has been carried on by the promotion committee and other agencies."

Not Wanted In Hawaii
"To fight for the establishing of a great national home for lepers, a home where all the lepers of the United States would be sent for treatment, would mean that we would get a reputation for being overrun with the sufferers from the disease. For that reason and for others I am opposed to the idea, and would go out of my way to fight it in congress."

Doctor Pratt, head of the board of health, was reached at his home on the windward side of the island.

"It is too big a question to go into without proper thought," said the doctor. "I'd have to think over it for some time before I gave my opinion upon it."

VAUGHAN'S CONFIRMATION
DECIDED ON BY COMMITTEE

A cable message received in the city last Saturday says that in addition to recommending the confirmation of the appointments by President Wilson of Chief Justice Robertson, Circuit Judge Whitney and Clement K. Quinn and J. Wesley Thompson, the latter two for the East and West Hawaii circuit judgeships, the senate judiciary committee has decided to recommend the confirmation of Horace W. Vaughan's appointment to the local federal court bench, to succeed Judge Dole, whose commission expired on December 16 of last year. It is expected that the senate will act on the committee's report early this week.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mexico As Trade Field

WHILE the reports from Mexico are not such as to encourage the belief that Villa's elimination will bring immediate peace there is every prospect of greatly increased trade. It is reasonable to believe that with the opening of the lines of transportation throughout the republic millions of dollars will be spent for supplies.

There is no reason to doubt that practically all orders will be placed with the mills of the United States. The countries of Europe are not in position to take care of large orders and the demand will be for prompt shipment of goods. Buildings and machinery have been destroyed during the years of internal strife. Plows, reapers, mowers, wagons, pumps, thrashing machines, and all of the implements necessary to agricultural life will undoubtedly have to be replaced.

The mills of the country in many places have been idle so long that thousands of dollars will have to be spent to get them into running order, though they may not have been destroyed by the different armies. The cities of the border states have long enjoyed this trade. All supply houses have had men able to attend to Mexican trade as demanded by the language and requirements of the customs regulations. These supply houses will be the first to feel the effects of peace, but the large manufacturing centers of the country will be called upon for all kinds of material. It is said that with the first report of Villa's elimination engineers were sent to the border ready to begin operations as soon as conditions become settled.

Ambition is not particularly a characteristic of the ordinary Mexican, but no more thorough men can be found anywhere than the business men of Mexico. Trade is not entirely in the hands of foreigners as some would conclude from the many references to the perils of foreigners in the country during the war. The impression that foreigners are furnishing all of the enterprise comes from the necessity of manufacturers to send men to Mexico to introduce new appliances just as a campaign of education of a new article has to be carried on in the United States. This war has been a lesson to Mexico as the world war is to other nations and the Mexican will be as keen to profit by the new opportunities as manufacturers will be to furnish the needed supplies.

Notable Freight Shipment

A DESPATCH from Chicago indicates that for the first time in their history, the transcontinental railways have realized a great ambition. The first trainload of an enormous quantity of Hawaiian sugar is passing from coast to coast, says the Indianapolis News. Sugar has previously gone by rail from San Francisco to New York, but never under such conditions. The railroads have contracted to move 250,000 tons valued at \$25,000,000. At the best, it will require three months to transport the sugar from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Six thousand cars will be necessary. Made up into sections of fifty each, this means that 120 solid trains of Hawaiian sugar stock must be routed over the transcontinental lines. For this service the railways will receive about \$3,000,000.

The contract illustrates a remarkable chapter in transportation history. The favored route for Hawaiian sugar, pineapples, etc., has been by steamer to the isthmus of Panama. Transshipment for the journey across the isthmus required time and money, but it was cheaper than movement by rail across the continent. When the old Panama railroad was superseded by the Panama canal, the Hawaiian shippers were possibly the first to profit. They already possessed marine equipment. Instead of breaking carriage at the isthmus they were enabled to pass on through and thence direct to the great eastern terminals. The opening of the waterway meant the saving of millions of dollars to these insular interests. The canal having superseded the railway, the latter was discarded. The shippers had either to win or lose by the new route. When the slides occurred last fall there was some effort at transshipment, but the closing of the canal left both plantation and transportation interests in a serious situation. It is understood that the Hawaiian sugar companies undertook to reroute their ships via the Straits of Magellan, but that the long and dangerous voyage was found unprofitable.

What is the planter's and the skipper's loss—in the closing of the canal—is the railways' gain. The blocking of the canal has forced business into the hands of the trainmen. It can not be contended that, in this instance, sugar can be more cheaply transported by rail than by water. Sugar, in the crude state, can be carried as a bulk commodity. Bulk commodities are supposed to be suitable for ship transport. The railroads have endeavored to study along scientific lines the movement of freight which would naturally go by water. In handling coal they have attained a high degree of efficiency. Coal, it is said, can be handled more cheaply than any other loose commodity, under ordinary conditions. Crude sugar requires more care, of course; but it is a bulk type of freight. This stroke of ill fortune in the canal may enable the railroads to bid more successfully for a rich traffic. Anyway, it will enable them to do some figuring. And \$3,000,000 in extra freight receipts ought to help some.

German Brain Power

CHARLES SAROLEA, editor of the London Everyman, a Belgian by birth, who has a large knowledge of affairs, political and social, of continental Europe, is of the opinion that Germany, if beaten in a military sense will be far more formidable in economic development, as the people will be liberated from the shackles of militarism and Junkerism; that German brain power will fertilize German enterprise in the commercial world as never before; that being impoverished, the German people will work longer hours and will have to be content with smaller profits; that they will be in a better position to undersell and will have even stronger inducements to perfect that system of "dumping" which was such a powerful instrument of German expansion. In his tribute to German "brain power" he says: "It is man power which created money power. It is German brain power which enabled German financiers with ridiculously inadequate capital to compass the economic enslavement of Russia, to oust British commerce and to capture fifty-one per cent of Russian trade. It is German organism which enabled the octopus of German finance to spread its tentacles over the whole of Italy. Capital is indeed a formidable weapon. But it is only a weapon, and it only becomes formidable in the hands of enterprising, clear-headed and strong-willed men. All the accumulated hundreds of millions of French capital have not enabled France to accomplish one-tenth of what Germany has accomplished."

It was in the time of Napoleon I that the taunt describing England as "a nation of shopkeepers" was coined and soon after was taken up by all Europe. As the years went on the big neighbors of Britain began to take a greater interest in trade and became commercial rivals. English newspapers fear that after the war Germany will be a more dangerous commercial competitor than ever before. Everyman calls attention to this as "the German menace after the war." It says: "The rosewater school of politicians tell us that after the war, when our gallant soldiers return from the battlefield, they will be able, and we shall be able, to rest on their laurels. The sober realist can share no such delusions. He understands that he will still have to meet the same unscrupulous and admirably organized foe on other battlefields. Unfortunately, neither in the warfare of trade nor on the battlefield is it the individual that counts. We are living in a gregarious age, and the German is more gregarious than we are. He is more disciplined. He is more industrious. He is more initiative and more adaptable. * * * Whilst we are still living in the romantic and heroic age of individualism and anarchy the Germans have reached the stage of a highly developed and efficient state socialism."

What Is a Package?

WHAT is a package? Most persons think that they know the definite answer to this query, but the department of agriculture has found the question full of unsuspected depths, since it has had to interpret and apply provisions of the pure food act. The net weight amendment to the act requires that the contents of food "in package form" shall be indicated plainly on the outside by weight, measure or count, and the government officials have been kept especially busy determining when goods fall under this provision. One "poser," for instance, was whether a single ham or a single side of bacon, covered with paper or cloth, constitutes a package. Another problem has been whether the great sacks of walnuts and other nuts that are imported in great quantities are "packages"; and still another question has related to the status of the small boxes of berries that appear in the markets by the hundreds of thousands in spring and with their high-set bottoms tax the guessing ability of the housewife to tell "how far they will go."

The government has already decided that covered hams and sides of bacon are not packages, but because of numerous requests the matter has been reopened, and will be reargued within the next few weeks. Sacked walnuts have just been placed formally in the category of packages by a decision. The berry problem, however, has been solved only partially.

If the boxes are in crates, topped and so fastened into units, they are packages, the government's food umpires have decided; but if the boxes are merely resting in an untopped crate or are considered alone they are not yet determined to be packages. During the approaching season, at least then, the housewife is unlikely to have the boon of knowing just what quantity of berries she is receiving in exchange for her money. When the berry box becomes a "package" it will be duly labeled, and she will know.

The explosion of the "Waiakea bomb" may have had the quite gentle effect reported by Senator Metzger, but it at least has blown to nothingness the whole quarry deal and has brought to a completion the release of the Waiakea homestead lots, after which Hiloites have been for years. A few more bombs like that and the whole Territory will be better off.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.